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Now the alarming discovery has been made that a great many of what we have heretofore called "palæolithic implements" display with fatal clearness the peculiar earmarks of these "quarry-rejects," hinting, therefore, that they never were real implements at all. What is worse, like the rejects, they show no signs of use, and clearly never could have been employed as implements, and consequently do not in any way illustrate the industry of the chippers, no matter of what age they are. If found in gravels, the gravel-bed was the quarry, and they the refuse. It has even been hinted that the famed gravels of the Somme and the "palæolithic floors" of the Thames and the "Trenton gravels" of our own land, may have to lose their laurels in the light of this discovery.

The Builders of the Southern Mounds.

Those who have looked at the archaeological collections of the Smithsonian with any attention, cannot fail to remember the extraordinary specimens of copper work from the Etowah valley mounds, in northern Georgia. The figures they delineate have an unquestionable family resemblance with those inscribed on shells obtained on the lower Mississippi, so accurately presented in Mr. Holmes's essay in the Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1880-81. Both present curious analogies to Mexican and Maya art, and I have been almost constrained to believe in a connection, either ethnic or commercial, between these peoples.

Dr. Eduard Seler, however, who is a most competent authority on these questions, expresses a different opinion in a recent article in *Globus*, Bd. LXII., No. 11. He analyzes with care the mode of wearing the hair, the headdress, the clothing, and the weapons of the figures, and shows that in several of these points they correspond with the descriptions of the early voyagers of the natives they found in these localities. He also compares the same features with similar relics from ancient mounds in the Ohio valley. The conclusions he reaches are, that the builders of the Etowah mounds and the artists of the inscribed shells were probably related to the builders of the Ohio mounds; that they were not the direct ancestors of the tribes found in Georgia at the discovery; that there is not sufficient reason to suppose connection with Mexico or Yucatan; that probably the mound-building and copper-working tribes were destroyed or driven to the remote sea-coast by invasions from the north and west at a period not very remote from that of the discovery of the continent.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

* * Correspondents are requested to be as brief as possible. The writer's name is in all cases required as proof of good faith.

On request in advance, one hundred copies of the number containing his communication will be furnished free to any correspondent.

The editor will be glad to publish any queries consonant with the character of the journal.

"Ancient Mexican Heraldry."

PERMIT me to place before the readers of *Science* an interesting fact kindly communicated to me on Oct. 17 by the Rev John Woodward, LL.D., F.S.A., the learned author of "A Treatise on Heraldry, British and Foreign," referred to in my article on "Ancient Mexican Heraldry" in *Science*, No. 503, Sept 23. That gentleman has just informed me "that the late Mr. Ellis, in his book on 'The Antiquities of Heraldry,' 1869, made reference to the Armory of the Ancient Mexicans and gave a plate (iv.) of the symbols from the works of Lord Kingsborough and Mr. Stephens." "There is not, however," my courteous correspondent adds, "any evidence that the use of such devices was hereditary; they were, so far as we know, merely personal distinctions." This agrees with the general conclusions, based on special investigations, of Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, who was doubtless, like myself, unaware of the publication of Mr. William Smith-Ellis's views on Mexican heraldic emblems nearly a quarter of a century ago. I endeavored in vain to consult a copy of his work when studying the subject of my communication to *Science*; and, as other students may experience the same difficulty, I will reproduce the Rev. J. Woodward's observations respecting ancient heraldry on page 26 of the Introduction to Vol. I. of his recent Treatise on Heraldry in general.

"Mr. W. G. (sic) Ellis, in his 'Antiquities' of Heraldry, has collected a mass of interesting matter relating to what he calls the heraldry of ancient times and of all nations of the world, and he certainly succeeds in showing to how great an extent pictorial symbols, which had originally a meaning, have been in use among all nations of mankind, civilized and savage. His plates are curious as showing the occasional occurrence among these manifold devices of some resembling modern figures of blazon. The crescent, the mullet, the lozenge, the quatrefoil, and the fleur de lis are traced by him to counterparts existing among Egyptian, Chinese, Indian, and Japanese emblems; and among the figures on Etruscan vases he shows us what, in heraldic language, would be called a bull's head caboshed and a not unheraldic-looking demi-boar."

Furthermore, it is noteworthy that the Rev. John Woodward considers "there is some reason to believe that the use of the hereditary badge must have long preceded hereditary heraldry" (p. 589). Additional instances of their use as military distinctions rewarding the capture of prisoners in European warfare may be cited from his interesting work. Two fleur de lis with other "augmentations" were granted to Sir John Clerke because he took captive Louis Duke de Longueville on the field of Therouenne, better known as the battle of the Spurs, and fought a month before the eventful fight of Flodden. A still more interesting case is that of the "Crampet," or metal termination of the scabbard of the sword, sometimes borne as a device. One was assigned to Sir Roger La Warr about the same time as the buckle was granted to Sir John Pelham in recognition of his aid in the capture of King John of France. It is somewhat remarkable that the descendants of these gallant knights, who fought side by side at Poictiers, still hold lands and earldoms in the same County of Sussex. Some members of the ancient house of De la Warr passed over to America in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, hence the more familiar name of Delaware.

AGNES CRANE.

Brighton, England, Oct. 21.

Reticulated Protoplasm of *Pelomyxa*.

SINCE the publication of Dr. Stokes's article myself and colleague, Mr. W. F. Pentland, have had several opportunities of examining *Pelomyxa Palustris*. The difficulties of the investigation are so great that at his suggestion I tabulate the methods and their results.

1. Examination of unstained preparations (50 slides). Utterly useless as far as the detection of reticulation is concerned.
2. After treatment with osmic acid, usually 1 per cent solution, one organism was found destitute to a great extent of ingested material. An $\frac{1}{2}$ Powell and Leland water-immersion and Zeiss 12 compensating ocular failed even with critical light, with an immersion condenser, and ammonia sulphate of copper solution as modifier, to detect the slightest trace of reticulation.
3. In the same preparation we found some Amœbæ resembling Proteus. The coarseness of the enclosure in these specimens we found would lead a neophyte astray, as it frequently resembled reticulation.
4. Determined to leave no stone unturned, we tried the usual aniline and carmine dyes, with no result.
5. One-half per cent solution of chloride of gold (no osmic acid) was tried on over twelve slides. I must certainly confess I glimpsed reticulation in two specimens, but owing to the protracted investigation was compelled to desist.

So far with regard to amoebic organisms. It is in the field of pathology that reticulation of protoplasm is most frequently observed, as far as my experience goes. The more rapid the moröid process the greater certainty of reticulation. Fifteen years ago I was working with my lamented colleague, Dr. Bookey of Dublin, on the effects of bichloride of mercury on blood corpuscles; but fortunately we did not follow out Dr. Klein's suggestions to the letter, as we found epithelium cells beautifully reticulated as described by Dr. Stokes. We found the nucleus in the blood discs, but, as usual in scientific investigations, forgot to look for reticulation. However, on a future occasion, the late Sir Robert Macdonald submitted to us for examination a portion of tumor of then unknown nature. The portion was placed in Muller's